

she was on. I got within two feet of her, but she would not fly. To get nearer seemed like "adding insult to injury," so I did not try to stroke her back, as I have done before with a brooding bird. But it was not her bravery that made this close-sitting bird unique; it was the unusual way in which she protected her young from my gaze. She had spread the white feathers of her lower parts out so completely over the young that there was not a vestige now visible of the four young birds that I had found a short time previously filling the nest so full. She "fluffed" herself out so as to hide all traces of the young. For a moment I even thought that during my absence of a few minutes she had brought a great deal of some soft white stuff as additional lining for the nest, as breeding birds sometimes do.

To quote from my journal: "She made a beautiful picture. The whole effect was wonderful. The bird seemed to be sitting in a billowy mass of eider down, or cotton, that swelled, or rather bulged up all around her, a regular 'bed of down.'" This *carulescens* was a remarkably fearless bird. Two days later I went to the nest again. The young had flown, but were close by. It was nearly dusk in the woods. The female "chipping," and with "shivering" wings, came very close, almost as close as she could get without touching me.—JOHN A. FARLEY, *Malden, Mass.*

The Yellow-throated Warbler in Central New York.—In view of the fact that *Dendroica dominica* comes into recent "sight record correspondence" (Auk, July 1917, p. 373), it might be unwise to record this species on such evidence, but for the fact that none of the three or four records come from northern, central, or western New York. All previous records are from Long Island. It has hitherto been recorded as follows: The first record is from Crow Hill, Kings County (see Dutcher, 'Auk,' 10, 277; and Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. of New York, 6, 8). The second record is also from Long Island, Oyster Bay, July 4-8, 1907, a bird of this species discovered by Mrs. E. H. Swan, Jr., identified by Theodore Roosevelt, and recorded in 'Scribner's Magazine,' volume 42, page 387" (Eaton, E. H., Birds of New York, Part 2, p. 424). The third record was made at Brooklyn, N. Y., April 28, 1917, by Edward Fleisher (Bird-Lore, May-June, 1917, No. 3, p. 150). The fourth was made at the same place, a day following, April 29, 1917 ('Auk,' XXXIV, July, 1917, pp. 341-342).

The bird Mr. S. E. R. Simpson and I saw was in high spruce trees one half mile west of Spring Lake, Conquest, Cayuga Co., N. Y. When we first heard it my companion was looking for Myrtle, Black and White, and Black-throated Blue Warblers to complete a list of 95, and I said instinctively, "I guess there is your Myrtle Warbler." "No," he replied, "we had better look at it. It is Yellow-throated Warbler." I felt the determination absurd considering its range, but the bird proved a fine male *Dendroica dominica*, and was clearly seen with glasses (x4) and with naked eye at 25-50 feet. I know the true Yellow-throated Warbler and could see no striking yellow before the eye in this bird. Inasmuch as we had not the

bird in hand, some may consider it venturesome to hold it to be the Sycamore Warbler, yet that is the natural assumption of the student of bird ranges, and my determination, although I employ the caption of "Yellow-throated Warbler." The Sycamore Warbler has never been recorded in the state, and the above position will have to be adopted until a specimen is taken. This Sycamore Warbler with the Golden-winged and Hooded Warblers and other forms of the northern end of Cayuga Lake might tend to substantiate the suspicion that some of the breeding forms and others at the north end of this lake (but absent or rare at the southern end) enter in their migration from Ohio and the west and not directly from the south. The Sycamore Warbler occurs in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and in Ohio to Lake Erie, and might stray eastward into the Upper Austral arm along the south shore of Lake Ontario.

The song of this individual hardly impressed us as like the Water-Thrush, of which we had previously heard numerous breeding examples the same day and for two days previous, nor of the Louisiana Water-Thrush, so common here at Ithaca, nor of the form or quality of the Indigobird. It sounded like a louder, fuller, and more ringing song of a Myrtle Warbler. This comparison and our first identification of the song as that of the Myrtle Warbler was made in entire ignorance of Mr. Andrew Allison's characterization of the Myrtle's song as "not unlike that of the Sycamore Warbler," and might be contributory evidence to prove our bird the Sycamore Warbler.—A. H. WRIGHT, *Ithaca, N. Y.*

Nesting of the Myrtle Warbler in Southern Massachusetts.—The breeding of the Myrtle Warbler (*Dendroica coronata*) at Webster, Mass., was an interesting event of the present season. On May 17 I noticed the female carrying nesting material into a group of white pines that stood on the edge of a pine grove of two or three acres. This grove adjoined an open pasture. After considerable search I located the nest 40 feet up in a white pine two feet in diameter. It was near the top of the tree.

On May 29 my friend, E. H. Forbush, and myself climbed the tree and found two eggs in the nest.

The fact that the set was still incomplete after ten days (for on May 18 the female had her nest well along toward completion) is to be accounted for probably by the excessive precipitation and cool, damp, backward weather of the week of May 18. There were very heavy rains on two days, while the general temperature was low throughout the week.

The female sat on her eggs while the tree was climbed and only flew when the nest-limb was jarred.

The nest was 10 feet out on the limb and was snugly set in a crotch. It was well built of rootlets, straws, and the like, and was heavily lined with hens' feathers. A Bluebird's feather was worked into the outside of the nest. The structure was deeply cupped and was very "snug," for its edge all around was built to slightly overhang the interior. The eggs were